

The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$2.50
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$9.00
Sunday Tribune, one year, \$2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months, \$1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, \$1.50

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S. C. Beckwith, Special Agency. Sole
Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern of-
fice, Tribune building, New York; West-
ern office, Tribune building, Chicago.

Business communications should be
addressed to "The Tribune, Salt Lake
City, Utah."
Matters for publication, to "Editor
The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones.

Bell-Private Branch Exchange connect-
ing all departments, call Main 5209.
Independent-Intercommunicating system
connecting all departments, call 350.
Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake
City as second-class matter.



Saturday, March 5, 1910.

Hello, Spring!

Once upon a time, when it was
cold—

Mr. Carnegie also said that he wanted
to die poor.

More glorious than any and all other
towns is Zipping Zion.

Did you ever see such splendid boost-
ers as we have in Sainly Salt Lake?

High-sounding and elegant as an apos-
tolic motto: "What the hell do I
care?"

They say that misery loves company.
So do new polygamists like Joseph F.
Smith.

No doubt Secretary Knox has been
noting the recent happenings in Nic-
aragua.

Anyway, if a fellow doesn't choose
to walk to the right, just see to it that
the "hedgehog" shan't be a chooser.

"Has Shaw a right to earn a liv-
ing?" is an interrogative telegraphic
news heading. He has; as also a left.

If one desires to do a little loafing,
there are more appropriate places at
which to do it than at the street corners.

It may be, too, that the sugar trust
investigation will bring out the sweet-
ness of the uses of prophetic adversity.

Mr. Taft denies that he has meddled
in Ohio's political affairs. Will Ohio
now turn about and disown Mr. Taft?

If Elder Joseph E. Taylor has that
thousand dollars handy—well he'll just
keep it, as he intended to do in the
first place.

It appears that John D. Rockefeller
would perpetuate his charities; and no-
body will attempt to put any obstacle
in his way.

If Census Enumerator McMillin
doesn't find two hundred thousand
noses in Salt Lake, he may prepare
himself to take the count.

The enthusiastic boxing contest fans
are not denying that they would like
to see Messrs. Jeffries and Johnson
mix it up in Salt Lake.

It is reported that President Taft
and Speaker Cannon danced in the
east room of the White house. Also
history says that Nero fiddled while
Rome burned.

We are told that Utah lamb is famous
in the swell cafes all over the land.
It must be that Senator George Suther-
land dines cannibalistically at the fash-
ionable places.

W. J. Arkell is reported to be desirous
of purchasing the New York Sun, and
to install Mr. Roosevelt in the editorial
chair of the paper. But even at that,
Mr. Arkell may not be accused of at-
tempting to out-Joshua Joshua.

"Is forty acres of land enough for
an Indian to cultivate?" inquires a
correspondent. Experience leads us to
reply that it is just about forty acres
more than an Indian wants to culti-
vate.

In New York is said to be a woman
who held a regular class for the pur-
pose of teaching the niceties of expert
stealing. She has been caught at it.

You know, no woman can hold the Mor-
mon Melchisedek priesthood.

THE TREASURY OUTLOOK.

The financial journals of the East are
much exercised about the defective leg-
islation in the new tariff law on the
subject of issuing U. S. bonds. The
authorization of such issue was carried
in the law, allowing interest on them
at 3 per cent. But the main issues now
outstanding draw but 2 per cent. And
the problem is to so adjust matters that
the two per cents will not sink below
par when the three per cents are issued
at par or with but a nominal premium.
If the two per cents were to sink below
par it would be something in the nature
of a financial calamity. It would un-
settle the basis of the National bank
notes, and would destroy much of the
foundation upon which many securities
rest.

If it were possible to float a 2 per
cent issue of bonds, there would be no
difficulty. But, as The Financier tersely
puts it, "The credit of the United
States is not on a two per cent basis."
It is not long since it was on that
basis, with bond-buyers anxious to take
up the Government bonds issued at that
figure. What has caused the change?
The Republican party has been in
charge of National affairs all the time.
It was in charge when the Government
credit was on a two per cent basis—
in fact, it brought that credit to the
two per cent rate.

What, then, is the trouble now? Why
has the National credit fallen off fifty
per cent? Is not the answer to be
found in the deterioration of the men
in charge? Does not the bad faith dis-
played in the enactment of the pledge-
breaking tariff law react upon the Na-
tional credit? Is it not true that the
slide from the lofty statesmanship of
McKinley through the spectacular sen-
sationalism of Roosevelt to the placid
flabbiness of Taft is the real cause of
the deterioration?

When we note that President Taft
continually asserts that the new tariff
law is the best ever passed, in spite
of the fact that he himself failed to
bring it up to his own expressed stand-
ard of good faith; when we note the
manifest imperfections (one of which
was so glaring that a curative bill was
quietly sneaked through Congress to
correct it) of the new law, the de-
pressed standard of conduct of the pre-
sent control as compared with the for-
mer, is at once manifest. In those days
there were no Aldriches nor Cannons
in control, dancing in glee at the
"smart trick" they have played upon
the country. There was a loftier stand-
ard of public responsibility, a clearer
vision, and a superior practical ability
in charge both of public and of party
affairs.

The outcry of the Eastern financial
press is stirred up by the imminence
of the call for the authorized bond is-
sue. The working balance in the Na-
tional Treasury is getting perilously
low, and something must be done. But
it won't do to issue 3 per cent bonds
without some saving scheme that will
protect the two per cents. Congress
is frantically appealed to to do some-
thing. But Congress appears either in-
different or impotent. And in the
meanwhile, the country is drifting. No
wonder even Aldrich is frightened, and
is suggesting sweeping changes whereby
money by the wholesale can be saved.
But to this, also, Congress is indif-
ferent, and all that the country can
do is to calmly wait for events to ma-
ture.

ESTRADA AND KNOX BOTH LOSE.
The downfall of the Estrada revolution
in Nicaragua must be counted a
black eye for Secretary Knox. It will
be recalled that he squarely told the
Nicaraguan Minister that Estrada far
better than did the then existing gov-
ernment of Nicaragua under President
Zelaya. But when Zelaya quit and left
the country he was succeeded by his
friend Madriz, who represents pre-
cisely the same influences and is supported
by the same partisans as Zelaya. And
it seems that the people of Nicaragua
don't want Estrada on any terms; they
refuse to consider him their liberator,
or to accept him at all. And his move-
ment is dead, the dispatches say, un-
less there is intervention in his behalf.

But from whence would intervention
come? Surely, we trust, not from the
United States. We have done mischief
enough there without enacting such a
crowning piece of folly as that. Even
though the insurgents should be able
to conduct a bushwhacking warfare
for a time, it can hardly be possible
that the United States would give them
any encouragement, let alone assistance.
To do that would be to fly in the face
of all our protestations heretofore and
to completely undo all the good work
that Secretary Root did, and to kindle
a flame of hatred in every Latin Amer-
ican republic, in place of the feeling of
kindliness and security fostered by Sec-
retary Root.

Secretary Knox is out of luck in his
diplomacies. His harsh intrusion into
Nicaraguan affairs effected nothing but
to make enmity toward this country.
His Manchurian policy has combined
the world against us in that region,
and made our diplomacy a contemptu-
ous byword. Both Russia and Japan are
at white heat of rage over the call for
them to surrender the control of rail-
roads which cost them scores of thou-
sands of lives and hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars.

Knox as a Secretary of State is a
misfit. He should be given some other
job.
Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis is
now after the manufacturers of oleo-
margarine. We believe that the good
judge once fined the Standard Oil com-
pany something over twenty-nine mil-
lion dollars. And the dispatches now
tell us that Mr. Rockefeller is still try-
ing to give his money away.

IS IT THE COMET?
A precocious spring, warm, melting
weather, the land flooded as never be-
fore—what does it all mean?

Is the comet doing it?
We have dire predictions from some
alleged scientists in astronomy that
the earth is to be destroyed in May by
the comet, or by the close approach of two
comets. Are these visitors getting in
a little advance work this early?

If so, it may get hotter and hotter
until one of those comets wraps its
tail about the earth and whisks it off
into space.

Or, if both should wrap their tails
about this old globe there might be a
fiery tug of war to see which would
get it.

If the two should meet head on, the
earth between, we might expect a white
hot smash to which the heat of a rever-
berating furnace would be as a cooling
relief.

We have had early springs before
and floods of comparatively minor im-
portance before; but never anything

like what is seen now in universal de-
vastation.
And if it isn't the comet, what
is it?

ROCKEFELLER AFTER CARNEGIE.

John D. Rockefeller appears to be fol-
lowing faithfully in the footsteps of An-
drew Carnegie. He, too, it seems, has
adopted the idea that it is a disgrace to
die rich.

Carnegie owns \$300,000,000 of six per
cent bonds of the United States Steel
corporation. His yearly income from
these is \$18,000,000. It is not likely
that his gifts have made him any the
poorer.

John D. Rockefeller is probably a
much richer man than Carnegie. Both
have made their money by fleecing the
public. It is not likely that either re-
pents, or that the spirit which prompts
the giving of either is really altruistic,
but the desire for fame, a selfish crav-
ing to get what neither had before, is
probably the true incentive in both.

Carnegie gave libraries, coupled in
each case with the condition that it
should be named a Carnegie library, and
that the people receiving it should
keep it up. In many cases such li-
braries have already become burdens to
the communities supporting them. It
is the same with the other Carnegie
benefactions; they must all have the
Carnegie label on them. And Carnegie
has quarreled with his old friends in
bitter feuds. Moreover, no one ever
heard of his sharing his hoarding mil-
lions with the laborers who served him
so well, or with their families. But
if he had ever so shared, the public
would have been certain to hear of it.

There have been many large gifts
made by Rockefeller before. But un-
fortunately for the public, they have
been too often connected with a raise
in the price of oil which more than
made good to the gift-giver the amount
of his gift.

But now he announces a genuine un-
loading of his wealth. He will estab-
lish the Rockefeller Foundation, "a gen-
eral organization to conduct philanthro-
pic work on all lines." And it will be
the "Rockefeller Foundation," too.
There will be no mistake about who
is doing it. There will be no lack of
public notice of the act, for the Rocke-
feller Foundation is to be established
by act of Congress. Senator Gallinger
in introducing the bill for this incor-
poration, blew the Rockefeller trumpet
loud and long, as no doubt he was ex-
pected to do. He said that Mr. Rocke-
feller had already given away \$52,000,
000, but didn't explain how he got it.
And now Mr. Rockefeller "is seeking
a method of disposing of his fortune
that would benefit mankind." He will
do this, it is explained, through the
Foundation, "organized to promote the
well being and advance the civilization
of the people of the United States and
its possessions in foreign lands, and for
the acquisition and dissemination of
knowledge, for the prevention and re-
lief of suffering and the promotion of
any and all of the elements of human
knowledge." Truly, a broad humani-
tarian mission, that in future ages
should be of enormous benefit to the
human race if the trust is faithfully ad-
ministered.

This Foundation is to be organized on
lines similar to the Carnegie Foundation
for the advancement of teaching; and
as in its case, the Rockefeller Founda-
tion will be authorized to receive
accretions from other sources. The
amount of money which Rockefeller is
to give has not been named; but, per-
haps speaking from information that
he was not authorized to make public,
he said, while disclaiming knowledge of
all the details, that Washington would
be the headquarters of this benefaction,
and continued: "I am not authorized
to speak for Mr. Rockefeller, but there
is no doubt that he intends to give away
his money on a scale greater than any
other living man."

This looks like a plain and direct
challenge to Carnegie. And the civi-
lized world will be curious to note in
what spirit he will receive it. The rival-
ry is a noble one, however, and no
matter how far it goes, nor how much
solidness and desire for notoriety and
fame may be at the bottom of it, future
ages, that will have forgotten the de-
vious ways by which such mighty sums
were acquired, will both benefit and ap-
plaud.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

The one hundred and fortieth
anniversary of the Boston massacre. This
is considered the "first act in the drama
of the revolution." In 1770 John Adams
wrote: "Not the battle of Lexington or
Bunker Hill, nor the surrender of Bur-
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tant events in American history than the
battle of King Street on the 5th of March,
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After the British troops were quar-
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the people. Several minor riots occurred
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under Captain Preston, who were being
pelted with snowballs and stones by fifty
or sixty of the populace, headed by young
Crispus Attucks, fired into the crowd,
killing three and wounding seven more,
of whom two died. This act infuriated
the Boston people, who met in mass
meeting and compelled the withdrawal of
the troops to Castle Island on March 17.

Leutenant Governor Hutchinson was
the acting governor of the Massachusetts
colony at the time. When he was ap-
pealed to regarding the removal, he re-
ferred the matter to Colonel Dalrymple,
who finally agreed to the removal of one
regiment. As Samuel Adams raised
through the crowds of anxious people
to the meeting place he kept repeating
"Both regiments or none," an expression
which has become famous.

At the meeting, addressing himself to
Hutchinson, he said: "If you, or Colonel
Dalrymple under you, have the power to
remove our regiment, you have the power
to remove both." And after he had
gained his point the Fourteenth and
Twenty-ninth regiments of his majesty's
forces, which were removed, won from
the lips of Lord North himself the mem-
orable nickname of the "Sam Adams
regiment."

The energy and power of one man in
turning the tragedy of the "massacre"
so quickly into a victory for the people
are worthy of all admiration. It was
this same Sam Adams who spoke the
important word which opened the Bos-
ton tea party. And it was he who told
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March 5 is interesting as being the date
on which umbrellas were first introduced
into America at Baltimore, and were
commonly used as being evidence of
democracy. This was in 1776. It is also
the date upon which the famous
Covent Garden, London, was destroyed
by fire in 1856; and the Thames tunnel
was opened to traffic in 1843. It is the
birthday of Dr. George Stanhope, dean
of Canterbury (1609); Robert C. Green,
the eminent jurist (1794); Frederick S.
Coxsack, the humorist (1813); Isaac L.
Hayes, Arctic explorer (1832); and The-
odore T. Munger, clergyman and author
(1830).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED MARCH 5.

1849—The ship Hartley sailed from Liver-
pool, England, with 220 Mormons
bound for Salt Lake valley, under the
direction of W. H. Holmes. It arrived at
New Orleans April 25.

1850—A branch of the church was or-
ganized at Ogden with Lorin Farr as
president.

1854—The ship Old England sailed from
Liverpool, England, with forty-five
Mormons, under the direction of John
O. Angus. It arrived at the mouth of
the Mississippi river April 24.

1855—Elders Nathaniel V. Jones and
William Fotheringham sailed from
Calcutta, India, homeward bound, via
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1858—Elder John B. Johnson died in the
penitentiary. In the Third district
court, Salt Lake City, Charles H.
Bassett, who promised to live with
his legal wife, was sentenced to pay
a fine of \$50 for unlawful cohabita-
tion.

1859—In the First district court, at Provo,
the following named brethren were
sentenced by Judge Judd for break-
ing the Edmund law: John Franzen
of Springville, Utah, sentenced to
thirteen months imprisonment; Jo-
seph S. Horne of Richfield to eight-
teen months imprisonment; Andrew
Nelson of Richfield to six months;
Gottlieb Ence of Richfield to eight-
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to thirty days; and Shadrach T. Driggs
to 30 days.

1890—The Salt Lake Shading House as-
sociation was organized.

1891—Elder Joseph Taylor was discharged
from the penitentiary.

1892—Christopher S. Winge was dis-
charged from the penitentiary.

1900—Vaccination cases argued in su-
preme court. John Benbrook tells
story of the killing of Morris. Mike
Kellett killed on Oregon Short Line
railroad at Eureka. Utah depot
proposition agreed on by council
committee and railroad officials.

1901—Contract of Union Pacific rail-
road officials.

1903—State senate declines to pass reso-
lution commending United States sen-
ate for permitting United States Sen-
ator Smoot to take his seat. Blis-
tering snowstorm strikes city.

Brasher found guilty of involuntary
manslaughter; gets four months in
county jail.

1904—Utah lake irrigation project given
back. George Gould visits Salt
Lake City.

1906—Dr. P. Maxwell of Cleveland, O.,
now charged with bribery. Experts
report on Centennial Life insur-
company. Rev. Josiah McClain re-
signs from charge of Third Presby-
terian church. E. E. Ewing, a noted
time actor, formerly of this city, dies
at Brigham City.

1907—Liberty park to be improved. Sam-
uel Newhouse donates home for
friendless girls.

TODAY IN HISTORY

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

The Boston Massacre.

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back. George Gould visits Salt
Lake City.

1906—Dr. P. Maxwell of Cleveland, O.,
now charged with bribery. Experts
report on Centennial Life insur-
company. Rev. Josiah McClain re-
signs from charge of Third Presby-
terian church. E. E. Ewing, a noted
time actor, formerly of this city, dies
at Brigham City.

1907—Liberty park to be improved. Sam-
uel Newhouse donates home for
friendless girls.

